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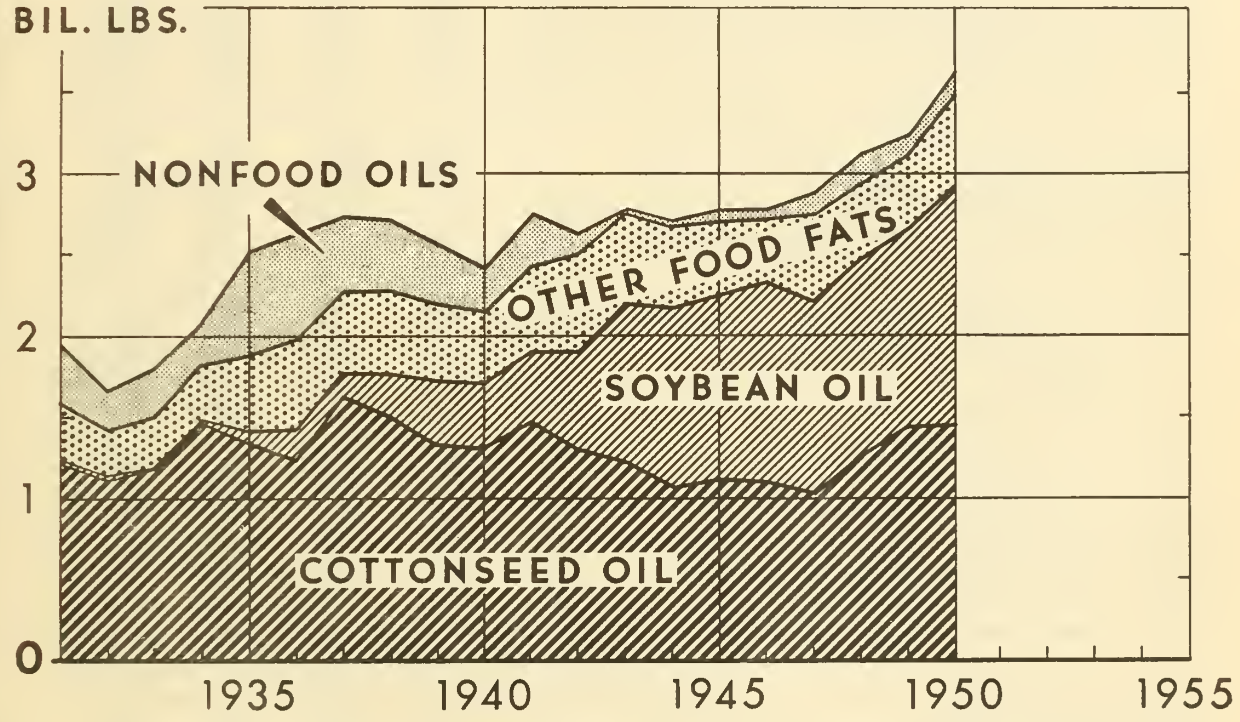
THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOS-150 BAE JULY 1951

FATS AND OILS USED IN FOOD
(Except Butter and Lard)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48234-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Use of soybean oil in food products has increased sharply in the last decade, reflecting mainly a phenomenal increase in the domestic production of soybeans. Production of soybeans increased from an average of 56 million bushels in 1935-39 to 188 million in 1942 and a record 287 million in 1950.

Use of cottonseed oil declined in the war and early postwar years. In the first few years of the war, the position of the United States changed from net importer to net exporter of cottonseed oil. In the latter part of the war and in the early postwar period, production of cottonseed and consequently oil was reduced considerably, reflecting the low acreage of cotton planted in these years.

For the last decade, use of nonfood oils in food products, principally coconut and palm, has been comparatively small. During the war, the available supplies of these oils were channelled to vitally needed nonfood products. In the last few years, large supplies of domestic edible oils, available at comparatively low prices, have displaced a large percentage of the nonfood oils previously used in food.

Table 1. - Wholesale prices per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, June 1950 and March-June 1951

Item	1950	1951			
	June	March	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	59.9	66.7	66.5	69.5	68.2
Butter, 92-score, N. Y.	59.9	67.1	67.0	70.1	68.6
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	27.0	35.0	35.0	34.2	32.5
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, N.Y.	21.8	31.8	31.8	30.4	27.5
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	24.5	35.0	34.4	33.4	33.2
Lard, loose, Chicago	10.2	17.9	16.4	16.4	15.2
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	11.6	18.5	18.0	17.6	16.6
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	14.4	22.0	20.6	20.6	20.1
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	12.6	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6
Oleostearine, barrels, N.Y.	9.2	21.0	20.8	19.3	17.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	6.0	16.9	16.2	16.0	14.4
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	14.6	1/24.5	24.4	22.2	16.4
Corn oil, refined, drums, N.Y.	19.1	31.9	32.2	28.3	22.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	14.0	1/23.5	1/23.5	22.2	16.9
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, N.Y. 2/	16.2	1/26.4	26.3	24.9	19.6
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, N.Y.	19.8	32.2	32.2	30.1	24.2
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	14.0	25.4	24.8	21.8	17.8
Peanut oil, refined, drums, N.Y.	19.1	33.6	31.8	28.0	24.1
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	13.2	1/20.5	1/20.5	19.5	16.4
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N.Y.	17.1	27.8	28.2	25.8	22.1
Babassu oil, tanks, N.Y.	16.1	23.8	21.9	20.2	17.2
Coconut oil, crude, tank car lots, Pacific Coast 3/	16.1	24.0	21.4	19.0	16.6
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	21.1	29.2	27.8	26.6	22.2
Olive oil, imported, edible drums, N.Y.	26.7	46.1	43.5	41.1	40.8
Olive-oil foots, domestic drums, carlots, N.Y.	13.7	20.6	20.5	20.5	19.8
Palm oil, Congo, drums, N.Y. 3/	16.4	31.2	30.7	30.6	29.8
Sesame oil, refined, drums, N.Y.	31.0	38.2	38.5	38.5	38.5
Tallow, inedible, prime or extra, carlots, Chicago	5.0	15.6	1/14.8	14.7	12.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	4.4	14.6	1/14.0	13.4	10.1
Grease, A white, Chicago	4.7	15.2	1/14.6	14.2	11.3
Grease, yellow, Chicago	3.9	14.4	1/13.8	12.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, N.Y.	10.5	21.9	21.5	21.1	17.7
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	6.5	19.0	19.0	16.0	13.3
Cottonseed-oil-foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A), delivered East	1.9	6.2	5.4	4.6	3.0
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Safflower oil, drums, N.Y.	18.0	19.2	19.2	---	---
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	17.1	22.4	22.4	21.6	18.2
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N.Y.	18.9	24.0	24.2	23.4	20.1
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N.Y.	19.8	34.9	35.0	34.2	32.7
Tung oil, drums, carlots, N.Y.	23.9	42.4	42.8	42.2	41.0
Tung oil, tanks, N.Y.	22.8	40.9	41.0	40.4	38.8
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	24.0	40.8	41.0	40.5	39.2
Castor oil, No.3, drums, carlots, N.Y.	18.0	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.2
Castor oil, No.1, tanks, f.o.b. N. J. mills	18.2	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.2
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N.Y.	22.0	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.4
Cod-liver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, N.Y.	19.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	8.5	18.2	4/19.0	---	---
Degras, common, barrels, N.Y.	11.3	11.5	11.5	13.2	13.8
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, N.Y.	25.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	37.4
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, N.Y.	15.2	28.2	29.2	28.8	26.8
Sperm oil, natural 45°, drums, N.Y. 5/	14.6	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, N.Y.	15.9	45.0	45.0	45.0	42.6
INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14=100)	172	227	225	227	211
Eight domestic fats and oils (.72*)	169	224	222	224	208
All fats and oils (27 items) (.73*)	179	238	236	237	219
All fats and oils, except butter (26 items) (.82*)	151	249	245	234	202
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats (.69*)	178	220	219	225	216
Marine animal oils (.77*)	138	358	362	340	291
Vegetable oils, domestic (.84*)	184	287	287	270	217
Vegetable oils, foreign (.88*)	185	276	270	261	235
Grouped by use:					
Butter (.67*)	203	227	227	236	231
Butter, seasonally adjusted (.67*)	222	219	237	258	254
Lard, (.78*)	113	181	176	172	163
Other food fats (.84*)	174	284	281	265	219
All food fats (.71*)	184	232	230	234	220
Soap fats (.80*)	144	285	276	265	218
Drying oils (.85*)	187	252	254	246	216
Miscellaneous oils (.71*)	175	352	358	368	361
All industrial fats and oils (.82*)	163	272	269	256	221

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce, (New York), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and _The Fats and Oils Situation_ beginning December 1940.

1/ Ceiling price. 2/ Near-by futures. 3/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted. 4/ One quotation only. 5/ This item formerly carried as "Sperm-whale oil, natural, 45°, drums, N.Y." * Multiply by this factor to convert index numbers (1935-39=100) to old basis (1924-29=100).

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 24, 1951

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SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Production of the primary food fats and oils except butter (but including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad) in the second half of 1951 is expected to be somewhat greater than in the same period a year earlier. This reflects increases in the 1950-51 pig crops, and the prospective increase in new crop oilseed.

Domestic disappearance of food fats, on the other hand, is likely to be less than the year before. In the second half of 1950, reported disappearance of all fats and oils, except butter, in food products totaled 19.6 pounds per person, 2.3 pounds more than a year earlier and far above the level in recent years. Unless exports in July-December 1951 are materially greater than the year before, stocks of edible fats and oils except butter at the end of 1951 will be greater than the 607 million pounds on the same date a year earlier. Prices of most edible vegetable oils in the fall and winter of 1951-52 are likely to average lower than in that period a year earlier.

Output of lard in the year beginning October 1951 is likely to be larger than the year before. The 1951 spring pig crop was 7 percent greater than last year and farmer's intentions on June 1 indicated that the 1951 fall pig crop would be up 3 percent from last year. The July 1 crop report indicates that feed supplies will be sufficient to provide for a heavy rate of livestock feeding in 1951-52.

Production of butter in 1951-52 may continue downward, reflecting mainly a diversion of milk to whole milk products as consumer income expands.

A record output of edible vegetable oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad) in the year beginning October 1, 1951 is likely on the basis of reports as of July 1. Acreage of cotton in cultivation July 1 and planted acreages of soybeans and peanuts in 1951 totals 46.7 million, 10.6 million more than in 1950 and the most since 1930. The increase is in cotton; both the soybean and peanut acreages are down slightly.

Cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1 this year is estimated at 29.5 million, 58 percent larger than a year earlier and the most since 1937. In Texas, the 1951 acreage is estimated at 13.1 million, 6 million more than in 1950 and the most since 1933. In New Mexico, Arizona, and California, cotton is being grown on land formerly used for other purposes and some new land has also been brought under cultivation. Additional wells have been drilled for pump irrigation. According to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the boll weevil situation this season has not been as serious in most areas as in 1949 and 1950. At no period this season have conditions been such in any State as to indicate that the weevils might reduce the yield of cotton as much as in 1950.

The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year, estimated at 14.5 million, is 1.5 percent less than last year but more than any other year of record. July 1 indications of the acreage to be harvested for beans were 13.1 million compared with 13.3 million in 1950. Current indications are about 5 percent higher than growers' intentions as expressed on March 1. The increase over intentions was largely on land that could not be planted to other spring crops, especially oats, due to unfavorable early spring weather conditions. The crop is off to an excellent start over most of the heavy-producing North Central area.

Peanut acreage planted alone for all purposes in 1951 is estimated at 2.7 million, about the same as in 1950. Based on the usual relationship between planted acreage and acreage picked and threshed and on average yields by States, production of peanuts this year may be about 1.9 billion pounds compared with 2,019 million the year before. However, as in 1950, a larger than average percentage of the total acreage may be picked and threshed this year, since growers can harvest an acreage for nuts as large as that harvested in 1947 and sell the excess peanuts for oil, which is expected to be more profitable than hogging-off.

Flaxseed acreage planted in 1951 is estimated at 3.9 million, 5 percent less than in 1950 and 7 percent below the 10-year average. The harvested acreage may also be about 5 percent less than last year. The reduction in acreage this year compared with last year occurred mainly in the South Central and Western States. The largest reduction in acreage took place in Texas, where mainly because of drought conditions only about 16,000 acres are expected to be harvested. This would be only 8 percent of last year's harvested acreage. Based on the July 1 condition of the crop, production of flaxseed in 1951 is indicated to be 38.0 million bushels compared with 39.3 million in 1950. The prospective yield of 9.8 bushels per acre planted is slightly higher than last year.

Table 2.- Oil crops: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, United States, 1937-51

Item	Unit	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-46	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 indicated July 1
Cottonseed								
Acreage in cultivation July 1	Mil. acres	26.4	20.2	21.6	23.3	27.7	18.6	29.5
Yield per acre in cultivation July 1	Pounds	414	433	433	511	473	438	---
Production	1,000 tons	5,500	4,394	4,681	5,945	6,559	4,078	---
Soybeans								
Acreage grown alone	Mil. acres	8.8	13.1	13.0	11.8	11.6	14.7	14.5
Acreage harvested for beans	Mil. acres	4.1	10.2	11.2	10.4	10.2	13.3	13.1
Yield per acre harvested	Bushels	18.7	18.9	16.4	21.4	22.7	21.6	---
Production	Mil. bu.	77	193	184	223	231	287	---
Flaxseed								
Planted acreage	Mil. acres	2.3	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.2	4.1	3.9
Yield per acre planted	Bushels	8.0	8.3	9.7	10.9	8.4	9.7	9.8
Production	Mil. bu.	19.6	34.0	40.5	54.5	43.9	39.3	38.0
Peanuts								
Acreage grown alone	Mil. acres	2.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Acreage picked and threshed	Mil. acres	1.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.3	2.3	1/2.2
Yield per acre picked and threshed	Pounds	767	649	646	706	804	887	---
Production	Mil. lb.	1,395	2,106	2,183	2,338	1,876	2,019	2/1,900
4 oil crops								
Planted acreage 3/	Mil. acres	39.8	41.6	42.8	44.0	47.5	40.1	50.6

1/ If the usual relation between planted and picked and threshed acreage prevails.
2/ If the 1948-50 average yield is realized.
3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Prices Continue Downward In July

Prices of most major fats and oils have declined substantially from the levels reached in February 1951, the peak since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The index number of wholesale prices of the 26 major fats and oils, excluding butter, in July was about 180 percent of the 1935-39 average compared with 202 in June, 251 in February, and 165 in July 1950. With supplies of most fats and oils apparently ample in relation to demand and with users in many instances still meeting part of their current needs out of inventories in unreported positions, prices of practically all fats and oils are far below ceilings.

Prices of edible vegetable oils in July averaged lower than in June. Domestic disappearance of soybean, cottonseed, peanut and corn oils in October 1950-May 1951 totaled 2,390 million pounds, 60 million less than in the comparable period a year earlier, with disappearance in February-May 137 million less than the year before. Prices of lard in July remained near the June level, after declining sharply since February.

Prices of soap fats and drying oils also declined from June to July.

The weakness in demand for fats and oils has also been reflected in declining prices for soybeans and flaxseed. Soybeans (No. 2, yellow, at Chicago) have a ceiling of $3.33 per bushel, but have been selling well below this level since late May. Prices of flaxseed have dropped about 30 percent since March.

Table 3.- Wholesale prices per pound of leading fats and oils, United States, specified periods

Item	Average 1937-41	1950	1951			
		July	Feb.	May	June	July 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	29.6	60.0	68.9	69.5	68.2	66.0
Lard, tank carlots, Chicago	7.6	13.2	18.1	16.4	15.2	15.1
Cottonseed oil, crude, S.E. mills	7.0	15.2	24.5	22.2	16.9	2/14.7
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills	6.4	12.9	21.1	19.5	16.4	2/14.5
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast 3/	7.0	17.6	24.3	19.0	16.6	13.5
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	6.3	6.8	17.5	14.7	12.8	4/ 9.3
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.3	16.9	21.8	21.6	18.2	15.4
Tung oil, tanks, N. Y.	5/21.7	24.4	38.9	40.4	38.8	37.7

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, the National Provisioner, Chicago Edition of the Wall Street Journal, and reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Average for the first 3 weeks of the month. 2/ Ceiling price effective February 14, 1951 as follows; cottonseed oil 23.5 cents; soybean oil 20.5 cents. 3/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing. 4/ Ceiling price effective March 12, 1951, 14.8 cents. 5/ Drums, New York.

Recent Changes in Ceiling Price Regulations

1. General Overriding Regulation 7, Amendment 2, effective June 26, 1951

This amendment exempts safflower oil and seed from price control because of the small production and the negligible effect of the products on the cost of living.

2. CPR 22, SR 6, effective July 16, 1951, or any earlier date back to June 21 as elected by manufacturers.

This order provides alternative pricing methods to all manufacturers of paints, varnishes and lacquers. They may use the pricing technique of the general manufacturers' regulation (CPR 22), with April 1 through June 24, 1950 as their base period or they may determine new ceilings by adding a straight 15 percent to April 1 - June 24, 1950 prices. The Office of Price Stabilization stated that the order takes account of cost increases in the past year and is expected to bring both upward and downward changes in current ceiling prices.

3. General Overriding Regulation 13, effective July 1, 1951.

The effect of this regulation is to eliminate all requirements for rollbacks in manufacturers' prices after June 30, 1951 and to freeze price ceiling provisions in effect on June 30, 1951.

5 Percent of Soybean Crop, Little Flaxseed Under Support

It was announced July 3 that final figures show that 14.8 million bushels of soybeans, 5 percent of the 1950 crop, were placed under support programs, compared with 16.1 million, 7 percent of the crop, last year. Farmers had until May 31 to redeem their soybeans. Tabulated data on redemptions are not yet available, but as the price of soybeans since October has been well above the national support level of $2.06 per bushel, probably nearly all of the beans have been redeemed. Last year a similar situation prevailed, and most of the soybeans placed under support programs were sold on the open market by producers.

Producers have placed less than 1 million bushels of flaxseed, 2.5 percent of the 1950 crop, under loan and purchase agreements, compared with 11.9 million, 27 percent of the crop, a year earlier. Prices received by farmers have been well above the average support level($2.57 per bushel, at the farm) all during the marketing year. A year earlier, 8.4 million bushels, 91 percent of the flaxseed under loan, and 1.1 million, 44 percent of the flaxseed under purchase agreements, were delivered to CCC. Prices received by farmers for the 1949 crop averaged slightly below the support level of about $3.74 per bushel, farm basis.

Export Controls for Certain Industrial Oils Relaxed

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced July 3 that the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce had been authorized to place coconut oil, palm oil and oiticica oil on open-end quota for the period July 1-September 30, 1951. Export control of sperm oil has been discontinued for this period. Medicinal castor oil is to be continued on the open-end quota.

Export allocations (the same as for the April-June quarter) of 90,000 pounds for tung oil and 46,000 pounds for castor oil other than medicinal also were announced. These are the maximum quantities of these oils which may be licensed for export during the 3-month period. No country-by-country allocations were made for any of the oils mentioned. Commerce Department officials will license within the quota limitations established by the Department of Agriculture.

During the period March 20-June 30, 1951, country-by-country allocations were established for coconut oil, palm oil, tung oil, and castor oil other than medicinal. Sperm oil and oiticica oil were under controls requiring the review of export applications by the Department of Agriculture before licenses were granted.

Authority for Import Controls Extended Temporarily; New Order Under Defense Production Act

Authority to control imports of fats and oils was extended from July 1, 1951 to August 1, 1951 by Public Law 69, signed by the President June 30. Commodities under control in July were butter and butter oil, peanuts, peanut oil, peanut butter, flaxseed, flaxseed screenings, linseed oil, rice and rice products.

Defense Food Order No. 3, under the Defense Production Act of 1950, concurrently controls imports of flaxseed, flaxseed screenings, linseed oil, and rice and rice products.

Order Controlling Uses of Castor Oil Amended

Amendments designed to facilitate administration of Defense Food Order No. 1, which restricts inventories and uses of castor oil, were announced July 6. The amended order became effective July 7 and applies to July-September 1951.

It increases the quantities that may be used in specified categories. The small-user exemption is raised to a maximum of 4,200 pounds (from 1,260) of castor oil for the quarter, thereby permitting a person in this category to use, during a calendar quarter, the smaller of (a) 4,200 pounds or (b) the quantity actually used by him during the base period. Under the Order, any person who used 4,200 (previously 1,260) pounds or less in the base period (small user) is not limited to the percentages for the specified classes shown in the table below. Another provision allows intermediate processors to use as much castor oil in the manufacture of the processed oil as they can dispose of within a quarter. A limitation, however, is that these processors may not have more processed oil on hand at the end of the quarter than they had on September 30, 1950. The amended order also re-defines "castor oil" to include the products which result from blending, hydrogenating, esterifying, and fractionating castor oil.

Table 4. - Castor oil: Percentage of permitted use in specified classes

Class use	Permitted use as a percentage of October-December 1950	
	April-June	July-Sept.
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	100	100
Synthetic, foam, and natural rubber	100	100
Hydraulic fluid	100	100
Electrical insulation	100	100
Food products and protective coatings in food containers	100	100
Demulsification of petroleum products	60	100
Hydrogenated, saponified, fractionated and chemically dehydrated castor oil	60	60
Sulphonated oil	60	60
Leather, imitation leather, and coated fabrics	60	100
Textiles	60	60
Brake lining	60	60
Paint, varnish, lacquer, and other protective coatings (excluding protective coatings in food containers)	50	60
Resins and plastics	60	60
Cosmetics and toilet articles	30	30
Rubber factice	30	100
Insoluble metallic soaps	30	30
Pigment and dye	20	60
Lubricating grease	20	60
All others	20	30

REVIEW OF TRENDS IN FOOD FATS IN 1950

Domestic Disappearance Up 3 Pounds Per Person in 1950

Total apparent civilian disappearance of food fats in 1950 was 6,869 million pounds (fat content), the highest in 20 years of record (table 7). Disappearance per civilian in 1950 totaled 45.5 pounds (fat content), 3.2 pounds more than a year earlier and the most since 1941. Although disappearance in 1950 of all food fats was greater than a year earlier, the major gains were in shortening (1.4 pounds) and edible oils, mainly cooking and salad oils, (0.8 pounds). Most of the increase came after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and it is probable that a substantial part of it reflects increases in inventories in unreported positions. Apparent disappearance of food fats in July-December 1950 was 2.5 pounds per capita (both civilian and military) greater than the comparable period in 1949, nearly 80 percent of the increase in 1950 (table 5). An additional indication that inventory building probably was an important factor is that the largest increases were in those fat products which are most easily stored along the channels of distribution between the manufacturer and the final consumer. Compared with a year earlier, disappearance of shortening in July-December increased 17 percent, other edible oils 21 percent, lard 10 percent, butter 7 percent, and margarine 15 percent. Part of the increase in margarine may reflect repeal of the Federal taxes on colored margarine which became effective July 1, 1950.

Table 5 .- Domestic disappearance of food fats, 1949-51

Year and item	Unit	Jan.- March	April- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total
1949 - -						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	384	420	404	380	1,587
Fat content	Do.	309	338	325	306	1,278
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Do.	234	188	209	224	855
Fat content	Do.	191	153	170	182	695
Lard (direct)	Do.	486	385	402	498	1,771
Shortening	Do.	341	349	395	362	1,447
Other edible 1/	Do.	285	285	316	282	1,169
Total (fat content)	Do.	1,612	1,511	1,607	1,630	6,359
Per person 2/	Pounds	10.8	10.1	10.7	10.8	42.4
1950 - -						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	400	432	398	439	1,669
Fat content	Do.	322	348	320	354	1,344
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Do.	259	177	237	257	930
Fat content	Do.	210	144	195	209	758
Lard (direct)	Do.	448	429	459	534	1,870
Shortening	Do.	449	338	481	407	1,675
Other edible 1/	Do.	300	292	393	330	1,315
Total (fat content)	Do.	1,730	1,551	1,848	1,833	6,962
Per person 2/	Pounds	11.4	10.2	12.1	11.9	45.6
1951 - -						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil. lb.	381				
Fat content	Do.	307				
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Do.	273				
Fat content	Do.	223				
Lard (direct)	Do.	516				
Shortening	Do.	388				
Other edible 1/	Do.	318				
Total (fat content)	Do.	1,752				
Per person 2/	Pounds	11.4				

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.
1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military.

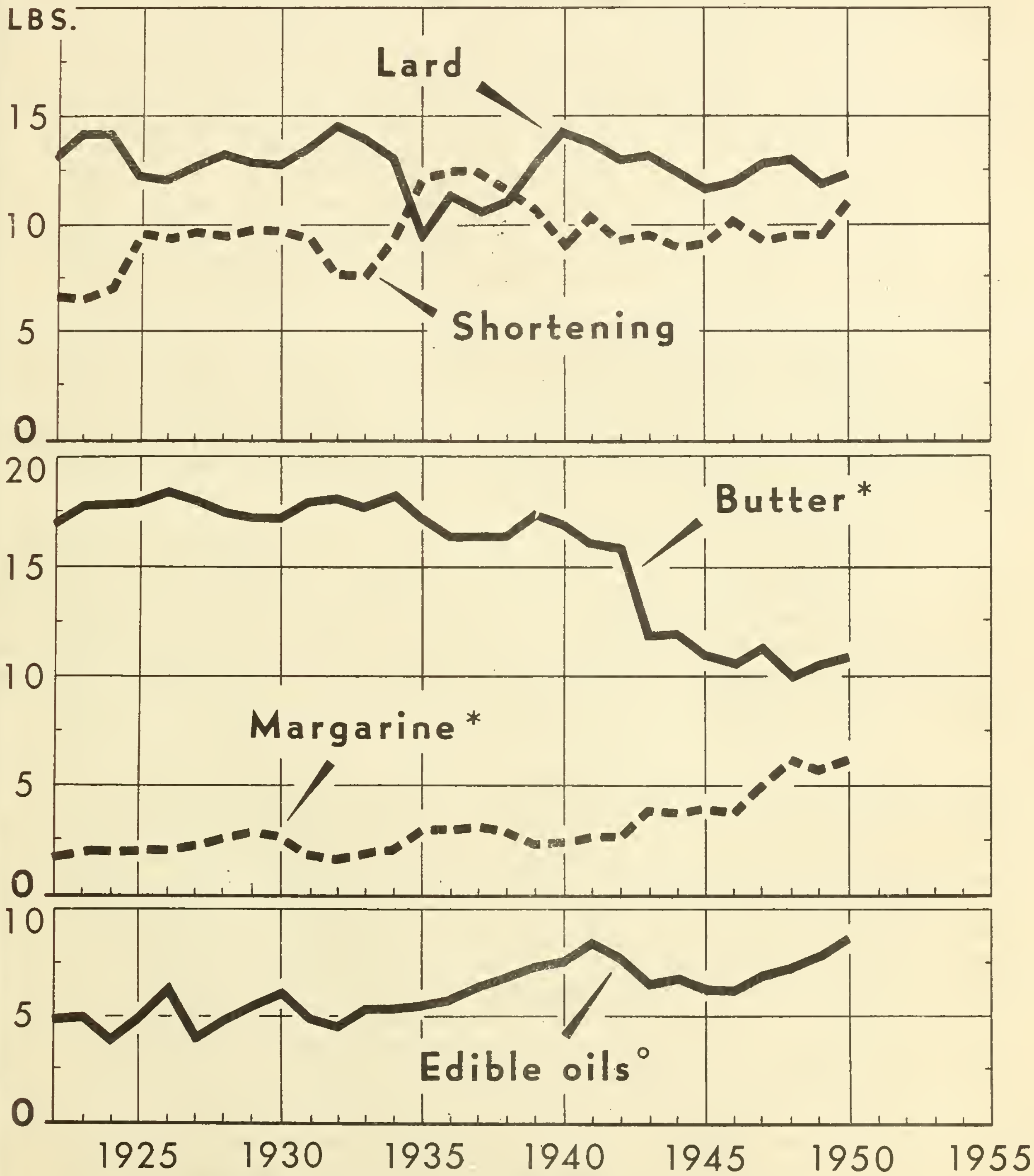
Table 6 .- Calculation of domestic disappearance of fats and oils,
except butter, used in food, 1949-51

Year and item	Unit	Jan.- March	April- June	July- Sept.	Oct.- Dec.	Total
1949 - -						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,010	1,471	1,357	2,303	7,141
Net exports	Do.	349	615	318	351	1,634
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Do.	+260	-417	-329	+506	+19
Nonfood uses	Do.	130	134	125	150	539
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Do.	32	34	39	28	133
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded):						
Total	Do.	1,303	1,173	1,282	1,324	5,081
Per person, civilian and military	Pounds	8.7	7.8	8.5	8.8	33.3
1950 - - 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	1,984	1,501	1,320	2,284	7,089
Net exports	Do.	423	298	149	301	1,172
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Do.	-1	-73	-418	+370	-121
Nonfood uses	Do.	161	116	118	175	571
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Do.	7	43	57	43	150
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded) :						
Total	Do.	1,408	1,203	1,528	1,479	5,618
Per person, civilian and military	Pounds	9.3	7.9	10.0	9.6	36.8
1951 - - 3/						
Fats and oils used principally for food 1/						
Production	Mil. lb.	2,070				
Net exports	Do.	297				
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks	Do.	+202				
Nonfood uses	Do.	154				
Other fats and oils, food uses 2/	Do.	28				
Net domestic disappearance of fats and oils for food (butter excluded):						
Total	Do.	1,445				
Per person, civilian and military	Pounds	9.4				

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.
1/ Includes lard, oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine, edible tallow; corn, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and edible olive oils. Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Net exports also include margarine,, shortening and vegetable stearine, and shipments. Change in stocks includes estimates for farm lard, vegetable stearine and shortening.
2/ Mainly babassu, coconut, palm-kernel and sesame oils. Unreported disappearance of these oils assumed to be for food purposes, as well as factory consumption in food uses. (Unreported disappearance is the difference between domestic disappearance, computed from production, imports, exports, and factory and warehouse stocks, and total factory consumption including refining loss.) 3/ Preliminary.

DISAPPEARANCE OF FOOD FATS

(Per Person)



* ACTUAL WEIGHT °MAINLY SALAD AND COOKING OILS

DATA REFER TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 48235-VX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Domestic Disappearance of Lard Up; Exports Down in 1950

The supply of lard was somewhat greater and exports substantially less in 1950 than in the year before, but domestic disappearance increased sufficiently so that reported stocks at the end of the year were about the same as a year earlier. The price of lard in 1950 averaged about one half cent higher than in 1949.

Production of lard in 1950 totaled 2,645 million pounds compared with 2,552 in 1949 and a low average (reflecting drought) of 1,942 million pounds annually in 1937-41 (table 8). The number of hogs slaughtered in 1950 increased more than enough to offset a decline in yield per hog slaughtered. Hog slaughter in 1950 (including farm) totaled 79.5 million, the largest since 1944 and 6 percent more than in 1949. The increased number of hogs slaughtered in 1950 reflects increases in the 1949 pig crops and the 1950 spring pig crop. Both the 1949 and 1950 spring pig crops were marketed earlier than usual. The fall pig crops have been increasing since 1946 and the spring crop since 1948.

Hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in 1950 yielded 35.4 pounds of lard per head, 1 pound less than the record yield a year earlier but the same as in 1948 and the most for any other year since 1933. This decline in yield reflects a drop in both the average live weight of livestock slaughtered under Federal inspection (from 248 pounds to 244) and the yield of lard per 100 pounds live weight (from 14.7 pounds to 14.5).

The average price of lard in 1950 was 11.9 cents per pound (tank car lots, Chicago) compared with 11.3 cents in 1949 and 7.6 cents in 1937-41. In every one of the first 6 months of 1950, the price of lard was lower than in the comparable month a year earlier. However, reacting to the situation in Korea, the price of lard increased from 10.2 cents per pound in June 1950 to 15.7 cents in December and for the second half of the year averaged above the level of the year before. Prices of edible vegetable oils also increased substantially in the latter half of 1950.

Exports of lard dropped sharply in 1950, totaling 523 million pounds (including shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) compared with 667 in 1949 and the 1937-41 average of 273 million pounds. This decline mainly reflected the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the United States lard market in 1950 and a sharp drop in U.S. exports to Austria. Since the war, the United Kingdom has followed a policy of obtaining fats largely from colonial sources and other non-dollar areas in order to conserve dollar exchange. However, in 1949 the United Kingdom purchased 70 million pounds of lard in the United States with E.C.A.funds. Exports to Austria declined from 86 million pounds in 1949 to 32 million in 1950. The shipment of substantial quantities of lard to Yugoslavia since 1948 has been an unusual feature of the export picture. In the last couple of years,Cuba has taken very large quantities of U.S. lard.

Domestic disappearance of lard for all purposes increased in 1950 to 2,126 million pounds compared with 1,928 the year before and 1,659 in 1937-41. Use of lard in shortening has been increasing steadily in recent year, totaling 170 million pounds in 1950 compared with 127 a year earlier and only 16 million pounds prewar. This increase reflects in part growing sales in recent years of lard which is hydrogenated, processed and merchandised much like hydrogenated vegetable-oil shortening. As in former years, use of lard in margarine was negligible, totaling only 4 million pounds, the same as in

1949. Use in nonfood products, however, increased from only 25 million pounds in 1949 to at least 80 million in 1950. Most of this increase is attributable to use of lard in soap. In the late fall and winter of 1950, substantial quantities of lard were purchased by soap makers. Some trade estimates have placed the quantity purchased as high as 100 million pounds. In this period there was a very heavy domestic and export demand for soap fats of which a sizeable quantity probably was for inventory building. Reflecting this situation, the price of grease rose to nearly the level of lard prices. Also, it is possible that in specific instances, it was easier to obtain lard than grease. Net disappearance of lard in 1950, excluding use in shortening, margarine, and nonfood products, increased to 1,870 million pounds (12.3 pounds per person) compared with 1,771 million (11.8 pounds per person) in 1949 and 1,639 million pounds (12.4 pounds per person) prewar. The entire increase came in the second half of the year.

Sharp Increase in Production and Disappearance of Shortening

Production of shortening in 1950 increased sufficiently to provide for an increase in both disappearance and ending stocks. Factory and warehouse stocks at the end of 1950 totaled a record 104 million pounds compared with 82 million a year earlier.

Total production of shortening in 1950 was 1,709 million pounds, substantially more than the 1,487 million produced in 1949 and the average of 1,422 million pounds annually in 1937-41 (table 10). Exports and shipments in 1950 totaled 13 million pounds compared with 25 million a year earlier and 9 million prewar. Disappearance per person, at 11.0 pounds, was 1.4 pounds more than in 1949 and well above any other year since 1938. Compared with the comparable quarter a year earlier, disappearance of shortening in the first, third and last quarters of 1950 was greater but disappearance in the second quarter was about the same. It is probable that at least part of the increase in the first quarter, as well as in the last half of the year, reflected increases in inventories in unreported positions. In 1949, most industries followed a policy of reducing inventories to a minimum, and the large increase in the first quarter of 1950 may reflect an effort by dealers and consumers to rebuild their stocks to normal levels.

The price of shortening in 1950 averaged about 2 cents higher than a year earlier, reflecting increases in prices of the constituent oils as well as the general inflationary pressures prevalent in the latter half of 1950. Shortening prices in January 1950 averaged well below the comparable month in 1949, but by April 1950, were 2 cents higher than a year earlier and remained higher for the rest of the year. Prices for soybean and cottonseed oils increased substantially in March 1950. The average price of hydrogenated cottonseed oil shortening (New York, 10-drum lots) in 1950 was 23.2 cents per pound compared with 21.1 cents the year before.

Soybean oil comprised 49 percent of the total quantity of fats and oils used in shortening in 1950, 2 percent more than a year earlier (table 11). Cottonseed oil was second with 32 percent, 4 percent less than the year before. Animal fats contributed 12 percent of the total, other domestic vegetable oils 6 percent, and oils of foreign origin only 1 percent. Before the war, cottonseed oil ranked first with 68 percent of total use, soybean oil second with 12 percent, foreign oils third with 9 percent and animal fats fourth with 8 percent. More soybean than cottonseed oil has been used in shortening since 1944.

Disappearance of Other Food Fats Also Increased in 1950

Use of fats and oils in "other edible products," mainly cooking and salad oils, in 1950 totaled 8.6 pounds per person, 0.8 pounds more than the year before and the most for any year of record. These uses for fats and oils have shown a strong upward trend since 1946. As was the case for the other food fats, most of the increase came in the second half of 1950 and probably represents to a substantial degree inventory building by dealers and consumers.

Disappearance of butter (actual weight) into civilian trade channels in 1950 totaled 10.8 pounds per person, 0.3 pounds more than a year earlier but still 5.8 pounds less than the 1937-41 average. Disappearance of margarine in 1950 was 6.1 pounds per person, 0.4 pounds more than in 1949 and well above any other year except 1948.

Use of edible fats and oils (except lard) in shortening, margarine and "other edible products" in 1950 totaled 3,465 million pounds, well above any other year of record. Although production of these commodities was also at a very high level, the sharp increase in domestic disappearance was counterbalanced by a 247 million pound drop in exports and a 140 million pound decline in stocks. Exports of these fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad) totaled 710 million pounds, substantially below the 1949 record of 957 million pounds but still about double the previous record of 363 million pounds in 1948. Factory and warehouse stocks at the end of 1950 totaled 490 million pounds, well below the 1949 level of 630 million pounds for that date and less than any other year of record except 1948 (table 12).

FOOD FATS OUTLOOK

Production of Edible Fats and Oils to Continue Large; Domestic Disappearance to Decline in 1951

As a result of the record 1950 soybean crop, the large 1950 and 1951 pig crops, the large 1951 cotton acreage, and the prospective large 1951 soybean crop, production of lard and the vegetable oils used chiefly for food is likely to remain large during most of 1952.

Production of soybean, cottonseed, corn, and peanut oils in January-May 1951 was about the same as a year earlier but exports of soybeans and peanuts were above the level of the year before. Production of the 4 oils, plus the oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad, in the first 5 months of 1951 totaled 1,897 million pounds, 2 percent more than in the comparable period of 1950.

Output of edible oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing) in the second half of 1951 is likely to be somewhat larger than a year earlier.

Output of federally inspected lard in the first half of 1951 totaled about 1,100 million pounds, 10 percent larger than the year before. Lard output in the second half of the year is expected to remain above the 1950 level, reflecting the 9 percent increase in the 1950 fall pig crop and the 7 percent increase in the 1951 spring pig crop. Total production of lard in 1951 is likely to be around 2.8 billion pounds, 150 million pounds more than in 1950 and the largest of record except for 1943 and 1944. Lard output in the first 8 or 9 months of 1952 also will be large.

Marketing of hogs from the 1951 spring pig crop will continue until about April and hogs from the 1951 fall crop, indicated to be 3 percent larger than a year earlier, will be marketed mainly in April-September 1952. The July 1 crop report indicates that supplies of feed will be sufficient to support a heavy rate of livestock feeding in the coming marketing year.

Disappearance of fats and oils in food uses in 1951 is likely to drop well below the 1950 total of 45.5 pounds per civilian but will still remain above the level of recent years. A sharp drop in shortening, butter and other edible oils is not likely to be offset by increases in margarine and lard. In the first 5 months of this year, disappearance of lard and margarine were much greater than the year before but disappearance of shortening was much less and butter somewhat below a year earlier. Disappearance in the second half of 1951 is likely to be substantially less than in 1950. In the second half of 1950, disappearance (including butter) totaled 24.0 pounds (fat content) per person, 2.5 pounds more than the year before and far above the level in recent years.

Exports of food fats and oils in January-May 1951 totaled 653 million pounds, 3 percent less than a year earlier. All of the decline came in the first 3 months of the present year. Prices have dropped sharply since the early part of this year. This may encourage some increases in exports in the remaining part of 1951. A factor which may be of increasing importance in determining the level of exports of edible vegetable oils from the United States is the recent re-entrance of Manchurian soybeans into Western Europe on a fairly large scale. (See page 16.)

Based on present prospects, stocks of primary edible fats and oils except butter at the end of 1951 will be greater than the 607 million pounds on the comparable date a year earlier.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION IN WESTERN EUROPE [1]

In general, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Western Germany (the countries included in this survey) entered 1951 with adequate supplies of fats and oils on hand for current needs. In addition, forward contracting and programming covered several months additional requirements.

Per capita consumption of fats and oils is at about the prewar level in the United Kingdom and higher in Belgium, but remains below prewar in France and Western Germany. Consumption in the United Kingdom, where retail prices are held relatively low, continues to be controlled by rationing. Fats and oils are ration-free on the Continent, but prices are so high in most countries relative to wage incomes that consumers cannot generally afford to reestablish prewar levels of consumption.

Because of the wage and cost of living problem there was general concern over the high world prices for fats and oils which prevailed in early 1951 and, by the same token, a widespread interest in the prospects for production in the United States and probable export supplies. France, for example, expressed concern over a developing shortage of soft oils which it was felt could reach serious proportions before new crop arrivals this fall, although the supply situation in early 1951 was generally good.

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[1] An expanded discussion is contained in Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 14-51, dated May 31, 1951. This circular was written by Paul E. Quintus, Head, Fats and Oils Division, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Another development of general concern because of its relationship to world prices was the procurement program of Western Germany. For the first time since the war, Germany in 1950 reentered the world market on a large scale and introduced a new competitive element for other countries of Western Europe in the non-dollar areas. This new situation in respect to Germany was followed shortly by the outbreak of the Korean war. The combination of these two events, plus the third factor that fats and oils were probably undervalued in 1949 (especially dollar prices), caused world prices to rise sharply (almost double) between March 1950 and March 1951.. Perhaps the only tempering development of consequence was the reemergence of considerable quantities of Manchurian soybeans in Western Europe.

The re-entrance of Manchurian soybeans into Western Europe on a fairly large scale is a development of considerable interest to American farmers. While the quantity is still relatively small in terms of prewar trade (about 10 percent), its significance is relatively great. It is known in the first place that the East needs Western goods and that soybeans are one of the best trading commodities for this purpose. Now that trading arrangements have been worked out, the volume can be expected to increase. Competent observers believe that at least 18 million bushels of Manchurian soybeans will reach Western Europe from the 1951 crop if the international situation does not change for the worse. If the situation improves, trade in a few years conceivably could approach the prewar rate of some 85 million bushels of beans (including the bean-equivalent of soybean oil).

Aside from the fact that trading arrangements have been established, these transactions are significant from another point of view. The Europeans who commented on this trade generally expressed a strong preference for Manchurian beans over those of United States origin for quality reasons. The Manchurian beans were said to have a higher oil content, fewer brokens, and less foreign matter. Moreover, they preferred the method of sale, which is based on inspection at port of arrival with a guaranteed discount for any beans containing less than 17 percent oil content. (It was also pointed out that other oilseeds of Chinese origin were of exceptional quality.)

Also of great importance is the fact that Manchurian beans can be purchased without dollar exchange. Thus, as long as dollar balances remain a problem to European countries, Manchurian beans are in a preferred position. This becomes particularly important as dollar grants on the part of the United States are curtailed or halted.

With few exceptions, European countries prefer beans rather than oil. Not only is the cake and meal urgently needed for livestock feed, but the oilseed crushing industries of Western Europe are greatly over expanded in terms of available raw materials. In France and Western Germany particularly, many rebuilt and modernized mills are operating at a fraction of capacity and face a "desperate" economic situation. United States exports to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Germany in October 1950-May 1951 totaled 6 million bushels of soybeans and 2 million bushels (bean equivalent) of soybean oil. Manchurian supplies also are generally available in the form of beans rather than oil.

Table 7.- Domestic disappearance of food fats and oils, 1931-50

For civilian and military consumption

Year	Total								Per person							
	Butter, excluding use in margarine		Lard used directly as such	Margarine		Shortening	Edible oils	All food fats (fat content)	Butter, excluding use in margarine		Lard used directly as such	Margarine		Shortening	Edible oils	All food fats (fat content)
	Actual weight	Fat content		Actual weight	Fat content				Actual weight	Fat content		Actual weight	Fat Content			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1931	2,244	1,806	1,687	230	192	1,163	599	5,447	18.0	14.5	13.5	1.8	1.5	9.3	4.8	43.6
1932	2,275	1,831	1,799	202	166	936	567	5,299	18.1	14.4	14.3	1.6	1.3	7.5	4.5	42.2
1933	2,248	1,810	1,759	243	198	944	657	5,368	17.8	14.3	13.9	1.9	1.6	7.5	5.2	42.5
1934	2,312	1,861	1,637	263	214	1,197	666	5,575	18.2	14.6	12.9	2.1	1.7	9.4	5.2	43.9
1935	2,195	1,767	1,221	380	307	1,533	686	5,514	17.1	13.8	9.5	3.0	2.4	12.0	5.4	43.1
1936	2,114	1,702	1,442	391	323	1,580	732	5,779	16.4	13.2	11.2	3.0	2.5	12.3	5.7	44.8
1937	2,120	1,707	1,358	397	326	1,589	818	5,798	16.4	13.2	10.5	3.1	2.5	12.3	6.3	44.7
1938	2,148	1,729	1,436	385	312	1,499	890	5,866	16.4	13.2	11.0	2.9	2.4	11.5	6.8	44.9
1939	2,276	1,832	1,662	301	243	1,396	946	6,079	17.3	13.9	12.6	2.3	1.8	10.6	7.2	46.2
1940	2,244	1,806	1,901	318	255	1,185	997	6,144	16.9	13.6	14.3	2.4	1.9	8.9	7.5	46.3
1941	2,135	1,759	1,840	364	294	1,400	1,110	6,403	16.3	13.1	13.7	2.7	2.2	10.4	8.3	47.7
1942	2,217	1,785	1,735	364	296	1,294	1,046	6,156	16.4	13.2	12.8	2.7	2.2	9.5	7.7	45.4
1943	1,791	1,442	1,742	503	409	1,336	890	5,819	13.0	10.5	12.7	3.7	3.0	9.7	6.5	42.4
1944	1,853	1,492	1,716	498	405	1,359	908	5,880	13.3	10.7	12.4	3.6	2.9	9.8	6.5	42.3
1945	1,637	1,318	1,610	539	438	1,398	854	5,618	11.7	9.4	11.5	3.8	3.1	10.0	6.1	40.1
1946	1,513	1,218	1/1,643	538	437	1,427	881	5,605	10.6	8.6	11.6	3.8	3.1	10.0	6.2	39.4
1947	1,633	1,315	1,841	719	585	1,333	1,008	6,082	11.3	9.1	12.7	5.0	4.0	9.2	7.0	42.0
1948	1,491	1,200	1,900	892	721	1,419	1,065	6,305	10.1	8.1	12.9	6.1	4.9	9.6	7.2	42.8
1949	1,587	1,278	1,771	855	695	1,447	1,169	6,359	10.6	8.5	11.8	5.7	4.6	9.6	7.8	42.4
1950	1,669	1,344	1,870	930	758	1,675	1,315	6,962	10.9	8.8	12.3	6.1	5.0	11.0	8.6	45.6
	For civilian consumption only															
1941	2,115	1,703	1,819	364	294	1,368	1,100	6,284	16.0	12.8	13.7	2.7	2.2	10.3	8.3	47.4
1942	2,093	1,685	1,689	364	296	1,237	1,001	5,908	15.8	12.7	12.8	2.7	2.2	9.3	7.6	44.6
1943	1,525	1,228	1,678	501	408	1,234	848	5,396	11.8	9.5	13.0	3.9	3.1	9.5	6.5	41.6
1944	1,532	1,233	1,583	497	404	1,147	871	5,238	11.9	9.5	12.3	3.8	3.1	8.9	6.7	40.5
1945	1,415	1,139	1,510	525	426	1,175	803	5,053	10.9	8.8	11.6	4.0	3.3	9.1	6.2	38.9
1946	1,459	1,174	1,645	533	433	1,409	870	5,531	10.5	8.4	11.8	3.8	3.1	10.1	6.2	39.7
1947	1,605	1,292	1,816	713	580	1,338	997	6,023	11.2	9.0	12.7	5.0	4.0	9.3	6.9	42.0
1948	1,455	1,171	1,885	887	717	1,411	1,052	6,236	10.0	8.0	12.9	6.1	4.9	9.6	7.2	42.6
1949	1,555	1,252	1,750	851	692	1,435	1,160	6,283	10.5	8.4	11.8	5.7	4.7	9.6	7.8	42.3
1950	1,635	1,316	1,847	917	747	1,655	1,303	6,869	10.8	8.7	12.2	6.1	4.9	11.0	8.6	45.5

1/ Apparent disappearance of military was -2 million pounds. This is the difference between military shipments for civilian relief and military takings for both military use and civilian relief.

Table 8- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply and disposition, 1912-50

Year	Supply					Disposition								
	Production			Factory and ware-house stocks: January 1: 1/	Total supply 2/	Exports		Ship-ments to U. S. terri-tories	Domestic disappearance					
	Feder-ally in-spected	Other	Total			Lard as such	Lard in tush-onka		Total	Use in marg-arine, shorten-ing and non-food products	Direct use as lard			
											Military, exclud-ing relief	Civilian	Military and civilian per person	Civilian per person
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1912..	959	699	1,658	N.A.	1,658	553	---	4	1,102	33	---	1,069	11.1	11.1
1913..	945	708	1,653	N.A.	1,653	575	---	5	1,073	34	---	1,039	10.6	10.6
1914..	854	700	1,554	N.A.	1,554	460	---	5	1,090	36	---	1,054	10.5	10.5
1915..	956	733	1,689	N.A.	1,689	487	---	5	1,197	40	---	1,158	11.4	11.4
1916..	966	740	1,706	63	1,769	454	---	6	1,228	47	---	1,181	11.5	11.5
1917..	738	713	1,451	81	1,532	382	---	4	1,091	53	---	1,039	10.0	10.0
1918..	1,140	759	1,899	55	1,954	555	---	3	1,291	53	---	1,238	11.7	11.7
1919..	1,155	765	1,920	104	2,024	784	---	4	1,174	51	---	1,123	10.6	10.6
1920..	1,207	751	1,958	63	2,021	635	---	7	1,319	46	---	1,272	11.9	11.9
1921..	1,379	729	2,108	59	2,167	893	---	10	1,217	45	---	1,172	10.7	10.7
1922..	1,575	727	2,302	48	2,350	787	---	10	1,503	40	---	1,464	13.2	13.2
1923..	1,971	747	2,718	49	2,767	1,060	---	14	1,644	39	---	1,604	14.2	14.2
1924..	1,923	737	2,660	49	2,709	971	---	14	1,662	37	---	1,626	14.1	14.1
1925..	1,452	701	2,153	61	2,214	708	---	11	1,452	32	---	1,420	12.2	12.2
1926..	1,513	693	2,206	42	2,249	717	---	16	1,465	31	---	1,434	12.1	12.1
1927..	1,557	706	2,263	50	2,313	702	---	16	1,541	32	---	1,509	12.6	12.6
1928..	1,750	708	2,458	55	2,513	783	---	18	1,626	36	---	1,590	13.1	13.1
1929..	1,763	698	2,461	85	2,546	848	---	19	1,598	46	---	1,552	12.7	12.7
1930..	1,521	706	2,227	82	2,309	656	---	18	1,583	25	---	1,559	12.6	12.6
1931..	1,554	753	2,307	51	2,358	578	---	23	1,706	19	---	1,687	13.5	13.5
1932..	1,573	807	2,380	51	2,431	552	---	24	1,814	15	---	1,799	14.3	14.3
1933..	1,679	796	2,475	41	2,516	584	---	28	1,772	13	---	1,759	13.9	13.9
1934..	1,341	750	2,091	133	2,224	435	---	23	1,648	10	---	1,637	12.9	12.9
1935..	662	614	1,276	118	1,394	97	---	18	1,226	6	---	1,221	9.5	9.5
1936..	992	687	1,679	53	1,732	112	---	25	1,449	7	---	1,442	11.2	11.2
1937..	759	672	1,431	146	1,577	137	---	26	1,361	3	---	1,358	10.5	10.5
1938..	1,034	694	1,728	54	1,782	205	---	29	1,440	4	---	1,436	11.0	11.0
1939..	1,272	765	2,037	107	2,144	277	---	34	1,671	9	---	1,662	12.6	12.6
1940..	1,527	761	2,288	162	2,450	201	---	31	1,924	23	---	1,901	14.3	14.3
1941..	1,526	702	2,228	294	2,522	393	---	31	1,900	60	21	1,819	13.7	13.7
1942..	1,724	676	2,401	199	2,600	652	---	33	1,806	71	46	1,689	12.8	12.8
1943..	2,080	785	2,865	3/110	2,975	737	20	39	1,883	141	64	1,678	12.7	13.0
1944..	2,367	687	3,054	3/297	3,351	4/882	20	36	1,957	241	133	1,583	12.4	12.3
1945..	1,311	755	2,066	3/457	2,523	4/633	17	21	1,722	112	100	1,510	11.5	11.6
1946..	1,344	794	2,138	3/129	2,266	4/444	7	39	1,667	24	5/ -2	1,645	11.6	11.8
1947..	1,722	704	2,426	110	2,536	4/383	---	34	1,952	111	25	1,816	12.7	12.7
1948..	1,680	676	2,356	167	2,523	4/277	---	50	2,022	122	15	1,885	12.9	12.9
1949..	1,923	629	2,552	173	2,725	4/617	---	50	1,928	156	22	1,750	11.8	11.8
1950	2,009	636	2,645	131	2,776	4/467	---	56	2,126	256	23	1,847	12.3	12.2
1951				127										

Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers. Compiled as follows:

Production, United States Department of Agriculture.

Stocks-

1916-41 USDA.

1942-51, Bureau of the Census.

Exports-

Lard as such, from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Lard in tushonka, USDA.

Shipments to U. S. Territories, from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and, in addition, shipments under special programs of USDA, 1942-June 1945. Since March 1948, only shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included. Data for Hawaii and Alaska no longer available.

Use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products-

1912-30, partly estimated, largely from data in reports of USDA, the Tariff Commission, and Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1931-50, Bureau of the Census, except margarine, Bureau of Internal Revenue prior to July, 1950.

Military, computed from records and reports of the National Military Establishment by subtracting military shipments for relief abroad from military procurement for all purposes. These shipments began in 1944 and in some years were made partly from stocks accumulated the previous year.

1/ Cold-storage stocks before 1942. Cold-storage stocks were practically the same as factory and warehouse stocks from 1938 to 1941, but were larger before 1938 and smaller after 1941.

2/ Includes imports, which did not reach 1 million pounds in any year.

3/ Includes USDA stocks not reported by Bureau of the Census, principally inventories in transit to warehouses and ships.

4/ Includes military shipments for civilian relief abroad (not included in Bureau of the Census total), and quantities exported in food packages through CARE and other nongovernmental relief agencies in 1947-50.

5/ Difference between military shipments for civilian relief and military takings for both military use and civilian relief.

N. A. Not available.

Table 9 .- Lard: Exports from the United States, by country of destination, 1919-51

Year	United Kingdom and Eire	Germany	France	Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg	Other Europe (excluding USSR)	USSR	Cuba	Caribbean countries 1/	All other	Total
	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds	Mil. pounds
1919	221	40	97	234	125	*	45	10	10	784
1920	143	128	49	150	52	*	66	27	20	635
1921	237	281	40	137	44	1	73	53	28	893
1922	241	226	27	81	51	*	82	58	22	787
1923	239	379	39	124	93	*	91	65	30	1,060
1924	241	313	24	110	100	*	95	65	23	971
1925	219	198	5	59	52	*	77	68	30	708
1926	229	204	4	65	28	*	80	82	25	717
1927	225	191	5	56	41	*	80	74	29	702
1928	241	185	8	61	68	*	84	101	35	783
1929	246	219	11	70	72	*	81	100	49	848
1930	241	114	6	53	45	*	65	103	29	656
1931	252	134	2	39	25	*	45	64	16	578
1932	237	159	2	47	16	-	22	52	17	552
1933	296	127	7	57	18	-	11	54	15	584
1934	282	27	*	19	11	-	26	48	21	435
1935	65	2	*	1	1	-	24	2	3	97
1936	64	7	*	2	1	-	31	3	4	112
1937	75	2	-	1	4	-	41	8	4	137
1938	125	2	*	2	7	-	47	15	7	205
1939	150	*	*	9	10	-	55	40	13	277
1940	51	-	1	4	21	-	67	44	12	201
1941	248	-	-	-	4	4	79	29	29	393
1942	485	-	-	-	1	88	56	15	6	652
1943	504	-	-	-	1	156	51	17	8	737
1944	394	-	2/1	2/5	2/27	294	67	81	13	882
1945	179	2/5	2/93	2/53	2/105	107	60	22	9	633
1946	66	2/5	112	37	2/83	28	72	25	15	444
1947	24	2/17	50	21	113	*	75	47	2/33	3/383
1948	2/*	59	33	13	57	-	70	29	10	3/277
1949	70	119	7	23	4/152	-	126	59	57	3/617
1950	*	127	*	36	5/61	-	139	55	49	3/467
Jan.-May 1951	85	7	2	28	6/43	-	65	12	29	270

Totals are computed from unrounded numbers. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation and other official reports of Bureau of the Census.

1/ Dominican Republic, Haiti, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela and Mexico.

2/ Includes Military Relief.

3/ Includes quantities exported in food packages through CARE and other nongovernmental relief agencies.

4/ Includes 86 million pounds to Austria, 34 million pounds to Yugoslavia, and 9 million pounds to Poland.

5/ Includes 32 million pounds to Austria, and 17 million pounds to Yugoslavia.

6/ Includes 38 million pounds to Yugoslavia. * Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 10.- Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1922-50

Year	Supply				Disposition								
					Exports		Shipments to U.S. territories 2/	Domestic disappearance					
								American Red Cross procurement 1/	Military excluding relief 3/		Civilian	Military and civilian per person	Civilian per person
	Production	Imports	Factory and warehouse stocks, Jan. 1	Total supply	Shortening as such	Shortening content of Army biscuits 1/			Shortening as such	Shortening content of Army biscuits			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1922....:	784	*	N.A.	784	42	—	7	—	—	—	735	6.6	6.6
1923....:	751	*	16	766	17	—	5	—	—	—	734	6.5	6.5
1924....:	830	*	11	841	14	—	6	—	—	—	801	7.0	7.0
1925....:	1,153	*	20	1,172	22	—	7	—	—	—	1,120	9.6	9.6
1926....:	1,141	*	23	1,164	18	—	6	—	—	—	1,117	9.4	9.4
1927....:	1,179	*	23	1,202	14	—	5	—	—	—	1,156	9.6	9.6
1928....:	1,143	*	27	1,170	10	—	4	—	—	—	1,125	9.3	9.3
1929....:	1,220	*	30	1,250	10	—	4	—	—	—	1,204	9.8	9.8
1930....:	1,211	*	32	1,243	9	—	5	—	—	—	1,202	9.7	9.7
1931....:	1,172	*	27	1,198	6	—	5	—	—	—	1,163	9.3	9.3
1932....:	945	*	25	970	3	—	5	—	—	—	936	7.5	7.5
1933....:	953	*	26	979	3	—	5	—	—	—	944	7.5	7.5
1934....:	1,204	*	27	1,232	2	—	5	—	—	—	1,197	9.4	9.4
1935....:	1,547	8	28	1,582	1	—	8	—	—	—	1,533	12.0	12.0
1936....:	1,587	6	40	1,633	2	—	6	—	—	—	1,580	12.3	12.3
1937....:	1,595	2	45	1,642	2	—	5	—	—	—	1,589	12.3	12.3
1938....:	1,514	2	46	1,562	2	—	5	—	—	—	1,499	11.5	11.5
1939....:	1,404	1	56	1,460	3	—	5	—	—	—	1,396	10.6	10.6
1940....:	1,190	1	57	1,247	4	—	5	—	—	—	1,185	8.9	8.9
1941....:	1,409	1	54	1,465	4	2	6	—	30	2	1,368	10.4	10.3
1942....:	1,300	*	53	1,354	3	4	8	—	47	10	5/ 1,237	9.5	9.3
1943....:	1,438	*	43	1,480	4/ 69	4	8	1	72	29	5/ 1,234	9.7	9.5
1944....:	1,364	*	46	1,410	12	1	6	6	115	91	5/ 1,147	9.8	8.9
1945....:	1,441	*	43	1,484	13	31	8	6	140	77	5/ 1,175	10.0	9.1
1946....:	1,451	*	34	1,484	6/ 15	7/ 5	6	—	14	4	5/ 1,409	10.0	10.1
1947....:	1,374	*	41	1,416	8/ 10	7/ 12	7	—	7	-12	1,338	9.2	9.3
1948....:	1,441	*	53	1,494	8/ 6	7/ *	3	—	8	*	1,411	9.6	9.6
1949....:	1,487	*	67	1,554	8/ 24	—	2	—	12	—	1,435	9.6	9.6
1950..9/:	1,709	*	82	1,791	11	—	2	—	20	*	1,655	11.0	11.0
1951..9/:			104										

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ U. S. Department of Agriculture. Shortening procured by the American Red Cross was used to make doughnuts for the men in the armed forces.

2/ Shipments to U. S. Territories include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1942-June 1945, in addition to shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census. Since March 1948, only shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included. Data for Hawaii and Alaska no longer available. 3/ Computed from records and reports of the National Military Establishment by subtracting military shipments for relief abroad from military procurement for all purposes. These shipments began in 1945 and in some years were made partly from stocks accumulated the previous year. 4/ Adjusted in accordance with USDA records of shipments to United Kingdom. 5/ Adjusted for changes in USDA stocks. 6/ Includes reexports to Canada. 7/ Includes military shipments for civilian relief abroad (not included in Bureau of the Census total) from records of USDA. 8/ Includes estimated exports through non-governmental relief agencies, from records of USDA.

9/ Preliminary. *Less than 500,000 pounds. N. A. Not available.

Table 11.- Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, United States, average 1937-41, annual 1946-50

Item	Average 1937-41	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Domestic vegetable oils						
Cottonseed oil	966	502	300	321	2/ 532	2/ 548
Soybean oil	172	744	705	708	3/ 712	3/ 840
Peanut oil	53	42	65	56	4	3
Corn oil	1	3	3	4	4/	4/
Unclassified vegetable oil 5/	2	5	1	2	5	26
Vegetable oil stearine 6/	---	69	70	101	64	70
Total, domestic vegetable	1,194	1,365	1,143	1,191	1,317	1,487
Foreign vegetable oils						
Palm oil	94	—	—	3	—	—
Coconut oil	20	18	87	48	7/ 20	7/ 16
Sesame oil	7	—	—	2	4/	4/
Babassu oil	8/	3	1	4/	—	—
Total, foreign vegetable	122	21	87	53	20	16
Animal fats and oils						
Tallow, edible	55	44	44	29	18	17
Oleostearine	26	13	19	15	12	14
Lard	16	20	101	114	9/ 127	9/ 170
Oleo oil	1	1	1	1	8/	8/
Total, animal	98	79	166	158	157	201
Fish oils, total	10/15	1	—	—	—	—
Total	1,429	1,466	1,396	1,403	1,494	1,705
	Percentage of total primary fats and oils					
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Domestic vegetable oils						
Cottonseed oil	67.6	34.2	21.5	22.9	35.6	32.1
Soybean oil	12.0	50.7	50.5	50.4	47.7	49.2
Peanut oil	3.7	2.9	4.6	4.0	.3	.2
Other domestic oils	.2	5.3	5.3	7.6	4.6	5.7
Total, domestic vegetable	83.6	93.1	81.9	84.9	88.2	87.2
Foreign vegetable oils						
Palm oil	6.6	—	—	.2	—	—
Coconut oil	1.4	1.2	6.2	3.4	1.3	1.0
Other foreign oils	.6	.2	.1	.2	—	—
Total, foreign vegetable	8.5	1.4	6.3	3.8	1.3	1.0
Animal and fish fats and oils						
Tallow, edible	3.9	3.0	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.0
Oleostearine	1.8	.9	1.4	1.0	.8	.8
Lard	1.1	1.4	7.2	8.1	8.5	10.0
Other animal and marine oils	1.1	.2	.1	11/	11/	11/
Total animal and marine oils	7.9	5.5	11.9	11.3	10.5	11.8
Total primary fats and oils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes edible hydrogenated cottonseed oil, first reported as separate item in 1949.
3/ Includes edible hydrogenated soybean oil, first reported as separate item in 1949.
4/ Included in "unclassified vegetable oil."
5/ Includes crude and refined oils not reported separately and beginning 1949, deodorized and winterized oils not reported separately by kind. Part of the oils may be foreign.
6/ Byproduct of winterizing cottonseed, soybean, corn, and peanut oils. Prior to July 1942, vegetable oil stearine used in shortening was reported with the primary oil from which the stearine had been derived.
7/ Includes edible hydrogenated oil, not specified as to kind, minus hydrogenated lard (apparently consisting mostly of hydrogenated coconut oil), plus reported coconut oil.
8/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
9/ Includes hydrogenated lard (estimated as 100 percent of the quantity of rendered lard used in hydrogenation),all assumed to have been used in shortening; also includes 65 percent of total factory consumption of refined lard in those months when use of refined lard in shortening was not reported separately.
10/ Includes a negligible quantity of marine mammal oils.
11/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.- Estimated direct food use of "other edible fats and oils," 1931-51

Year	Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn and edible olive oils; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine and edible tallow 1/						Other fats and oils, use in food products 3/	Total fats and oils used in food products*	Total use in shortening and margarine*	Domestic food use of "other edible fats and oils"				
					Domestic disappearance									
	Production	Imports	Exports and shipments to U. S. territories 2/	Factory and warehouse stocks, January 1	Nonfood uses, including foots and loss	Total use in food products				Direct use as edible fats and oils	Military, excluding relief 4/	Civilian	Military and civilian per person	Civilian per person
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1931	1,805	92	112	657	149	1,572	371	1,943	1,344	599	---	599	4.8	4.8
1932	1,937	77	160	723	173	1,411	254	1,665	1,098	567	---	567	4.5	4.5
1933	1,767	86	100	991	170	1,499	298	1,797	1,140	657	---	657	5.2	5.2
1934	1,620	83	60	1,076	157	1,821	255	2,076	1,410	666	---	666	5.2	5.2
1935	1,643	379	40	741	169	1,880	656	2,536	1,850	686	---	686	5.4	5.4
1936	1,941	294	42	674	163	1,985	652	2,637	1,905	732	---	732	5.7	5.7
1937	2,213	378	39	718	188	2,268	468	2,736	1,918	818	---	818	6.3	6.3
1938	2,477	196	50	814	218	2,230	432	2,712	1,822	890	---	890	6.8	6.8
1939	2,385	116	139	939	173	2,195	389	2,584	1,638	946	---	946	7.2	7.2
1940	2,262	71	66	933	195	2,147	276	2,423	1,426	997	---	997	7.5	7.5
1941	2,577	47	55	858	258	2,424	333	2,757	1,647	1,110	10	1,100	8.3	8.3
1942	2,759	32	72	745	256	2,504	119	2,623	1,577	1,046	45	1,001	7.7	7.6
1943	3,218	25	171	705	304	2,746	34	2,780	1,890	890	42	848	6.5	6.5
1944	2,910	31	104	727	284	2,650	52	2,702	1,794	908	37	871	6.5	6.7
1945	3,259	44	5/130	630	326	2,696	68	2,764	1,910	854	51	803	6.1	6.2
1946	2,887	13	5/150	782	323	2,706	69	2,775	1,894	881	11	870	6.2	6.2
1947	3,333	12	6/234	503	405	2,747	138	2,885	1,877	1,008	11	997	7.0	6.9
1948	3,802	40	6/363	463	408	2,941	184	3,125	2,060	1,065	13	1,052	7.2	7.2
1949 7/	4,589	20	6/957	583	513	3,092	134	3,226	2,057	1,169	9	1,160	7.8	7.8
1950 8/	4,444	79	710	630	489	3,465	149	3,614	2,299	1,315	12	1,303	8.6	8.6
1951 8/				490										

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of exported soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad. Exports, stocks, and nonfood uses of vegetable stearine are taken into account beginning 1949. (Column (9) includes uses of vegetable stearine in shortening in all years.)

2/ Shipments to U. S. Territories include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1942-June 1945, in addition to shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

3/ Chiefly coconut, babassu, palm-kernel, palm, sesame, and sunflower oils.

4/ Computed from records and reports of the National Military Establishment by subtracting military shipments for relief abroad from military procurement for all purposes. These shipments began in 1945 and in some years were made partly from stocks accumulated the previous year.

5/ Includes military shipments for civilian relief abroad from records of U.S.D.A.(not included in Bureau of Census total).

6/ Includes estimated exports through nongovernmental relief agencies from records of U.S.D.A.

7/ Beginning 1949, all data are on an as-reported basis. For prior years, stocks, imports, and exports of refined oils are included on a crude basis. Stocks January 1, 1949 were 593 million pounds, crude basis; this figure was used in calculating domestic disappearance for 1948.

8/ Preliminary.

* Excluding butter and lard.

Table 13.-Fats and oils, including margarine and shortening: Production from domestic and imported materials, April and May 1951, January-May 1950 and 1951, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, May 31, 1951 with comparative data.

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks			
	April	May	January-May		May 31,	Mar. 31,	April 30,	May 31,
	1951	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1951	1951
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	103.8	133.7	606.8	499.8	136.9	33.4	32.2	42.6
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	173.1	179.7	840.5	924.3	182.3	147.0	141.8	131.9
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	12.7	15.3	70.5	71.3	12.9	10.2	10.1	11.0
Total edible animal fats	289.6	328.7	1,517.8	1,495.4	332.1	190.6	184.1	185.5
Corn oil	20.2	19.8	94.9	105.9	15.1	19.5	22.7	22.9
Cottonseed oil	55.0	38.6	758.2	419.1	316.8	287.1	280.2	257.1
Olive oil, edible	---	---	1.6	1.5	4.0	16.6	22.0	20.5
Peanut oil	18.1	18.2	69.5	96.6	34.3	43.1	47.5	54.3
Sesame oil 4/	.9	.3	2.4	4.3	.2	.5	1.9	1.2
Soybean oil	211.9	209.3	834.9	1,118.5	166.3	226.5	258.5	244.4
Total edible vegetable oils	306.1	286.2	1,761.5	1,745.9	536.7	593.3	632.8	600.4
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases, excluding wool grease 5/	195.2	206.3	922.5	1,025.0	388.2	251.2	249.7	275.1
Palm oil 6/	---	---	---	---	45.9	20.3	20.9	18.3
Fish oil	.8	11.5	8.9	18.6	44.2	40.6	31.8	31.5
Whale and seal oils	---	.1	---	.1	7/	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	---	---	---	.6	6.4	6.0	.2
Total slow-lathering oils	196.0	217.9	931.4	1,043.7	478.9	318.5	308.4	325.1
Babassu oil 4/	5.3	2.6	20.4	11.4	4.6	6.5	8.8	11.0
Coconut oil 6/	42.0	49.3	183.1	219.1	179.0	116.4	112.0	116.5
Other lauric-acid oils 4/	1.0	1.1	4.1	2.1	7/	8/	8/	8/
Total lauric-acid oils	48.3	53.0	207.6	232.6	183.6	122.9	120.8	127.5
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	3.0	---	19.6	15.3	7.4	9.8	9.2	10.0
Linseed oil	67.5	70.0	252.3	336.7	569.9	641.0	647.8	664.7
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	3.1	5.9	7.4	7.8
Tung oil	---	---	19.5	8.3	24.9	36.6	34.3	34.3
Total drying oils	70.5	70.0	291.4	360.3	605.3	693.3	698.7	716.8
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	2.0	.2	1.1	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Sperm-oil 6/ 9/	---	---	---	---	24.5	10.5	8.4	14.3
Wool grease	1.1	1.4	5.6	5.3	2.1	.7	.6	.6
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.1	.1	1.0	.7	5.8	8.6	8.4	9.5
Castor oil, No. 1 and No.3 6/ 10/	5.0	8.1	35.8	29.2	33.8	24.6	26.3	36.0
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	3.3	4.8	4.5	3.9
Other vegetable oils	---	---	---	---	10.1	8.6	8.6	11.7
Total	8.2	9.8	43.5	38.2	80.7	58.9	58.0	77.2
Grand total 11/	918.8	965.6	12/5,132.7	12/5,305.8	2,217.4	1,977.2	2,002.6	2,032.5
From domestic materials	861.6	904.1	12/4,867.2	12/5,024.4				
From imported materials	57.2	61.5	265.5	281.4				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine 13/ Colored	54.9	60.7	120.7	320.7	4.3	10.6	8.9	9.1
Uncolored	16.5	19.6	250.6	114.5	5.1	5.8	4.7	3.7
Total	71.4	80.3	371.3	435.2	9.4	16.4	13.6	12.8
Shortening	98.8	106.4	714.0	616.0	103.7	123.6	152.8	151.6

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the government in reported positions.

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted. 2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture. 3/ Federally inspected production, United States Department of Agriculture. 4/ Production computed as oil equivalent of imported seeds or kernels. 5/ Total apparent production, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (Computed from factory consumption, trade, and stocks.) 6/ Beginning September 30, 1950 stock data are for commercial stocks only. 7/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 8/ Included in "Other vegetable oils." 9/ This item formerly carried as "Sperm-whale oil." 10/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil. 11/ Computed from unrounded numbers. 12/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and nonfederally inspected lard, 379 million pounds in January-May 1950; 390 million pounds in January-May 1951. 13/ Bureau of Internal Revenue through June 1950. Beginning July 1950, Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil. April and May 1951, and January-May 1950 and 1951

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	April	May	January-May		April	May	January-May	
	1951	1951	1950	1951	1951	1951	1950	1951
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	---	2/	2/	2/	1.5	2.8	2.0	10.7
Lard	---	2/	2/	2/	70.2	71.1	278.4	289.2
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	.3	.3	2.4	1.7
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	1.0	1.6
Stearine, animal, edible	---	---	---	---	.2	.3	.5	1.1
Tallow, edible	---	---	2/	---	.9	.2	3.1	2.4
Total, edible animal fats	---	2/	2/	2/	73.2	74.8	287.4	306.7
Corn oil	2/	---	---	.2	.6	.2	.4	1.1
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	3.5	2.6	91.7	19.2
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	.1	.1	2.8	1.5
Olive oil, edible	3.5	1.7	24.6	27.9	2/	2/	.4	2/
Peanut oil	---	---	---	---	3.2	2.8	28.4	9.9
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	5.9	21.7	17.9
Sesame oil	2/	2/	.2	2/	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	.9	.3	2.4	4.3	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	2/	---	45.7	46.4	159.2	162.2
Soybeans (16.3 percent)	2/	---	2/	2/	32.3	43.2	75.4	138.8
Teaseed oil	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---
Vegetable oils, shipments to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands	---	---	---	---	.1	.2	1.4	.8
Total, edible vegetable oils	4.4	2.0	27.2	32.4	85.5	101.4	381.4	351.4
Soap fats and oils								
Fish oils	.4	.2	6.1	9.0	1.6	.5	13.7	9.5
Greases	---	2/	---	2/	6.0	5.5	22.8	26.1
Marine mammal oils	7.3	23.6	2.9	34.9	.1	2/	.1	.4
Olive oil, inedible and foots	.1	1.5	.9	3.7	2/	---	.1	2/
Palm oil	5.1	6.7	16.6	28.9	2/	2/	.8	.2
Tallow, inedible	.3	.3	.6	2.2	50.1	38.0	144.1	194.5
Total, slow-lathering oils	13.2	32.3	27.1	78.7	57.8	44.0	181.6	230.7
Babassu oil	2.6	3.0	1.7	16.9	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	5.3	2.6	20.4	11.4	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	12.7	9.5	49.8	64.1	3.1	3.1	8.4	11.1
Copra (63 percent)	39.8	35.4	202.9	267.1	---	---	2/	2/
Murumuru kernels (36 percent)	---	---	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	---	---	3.4	4.7	---	---	---	---
Palm kernels (45 percent)	---	---	2/	2/	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	1.0	1.1	4.1	2.1	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	61.4	51.6	282.5	366.3	3.1	3.1	8.4	11.1
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	---	2/	2/	2/	5.6	.3	33.7	23.9
Linseed oil	2/	2/	.1	2/	.2	.1	3.6	5.4
Oiticica oil	2.6	2.5	2.7	8.6	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	2.0	5.2	29.8	20.2	.8	.1	3.3	3.6
Total	4.6	7.7	32.6	28.8	6.6	.5	40.6	32.9
Other industrial oils and fats.								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	.8	.2	1.8	3.3	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	7.4	14.7	15.3	46.1	.1	.1	.8	1.0
Castor beans (45 percent)	6.2	5.7	48.4	38.9	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils	2.6	2.5	10.2	14.8	.1	2/	.2	.3
Japan wax (tallow)	2/	2/	2/	.1	---	---	---	---
Neat's-foot oil	.1	.1	1.0	.5	2/	2/	.3	.1
Rapeseed oil	---	---	1.5	5.4	.1	2/	.1	.1
Wool grease	.5	.7	1.8	2.9	.1	.2	.2	.6
Other vegetable oils and fats	.1	2/	.1	.4	.5	.2	.3	1.7
Total	17.7	23.9	80.1	112.4	.9	.5	1.9	3.8
Manufactured products and secondary materials (fat content)								
Margarine 3/	2/	2/	.1	2/	.3	.3	2.6	1.6
Shortening	2/	2/	---	2/	1.6	1.1	6.0	5.6
Stearine, vegetable oil winter	---	---	---	---	2/	1.6	.5	1.7
Soap	.1	.1	.2	.3	2.2	2.2	11.8	14.4
Foots and soap stock	---	---	---	---	2/	2/	.7	.9
Fatty acids	.5	.3	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.6	24.8	15.2
Total	.6	.4	1.7	1.7	7.1	7.8	46.4	39.4
Grand total 4/	102.1	118.1	451.3	620.5	234.4	232.4	948.0	976.3

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, reports of the Bureau of the Census, and United States, Department of Agriculture.

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard, and manufactured products to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 15.-Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, June 1949 and 1950 and April-June 1951

Item	Unit	1949	1950	1951		
		June	June	April	May	June
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	108.25	117.50	295.00	262.50	---
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	150.88	171.25	243.75	208.44	180.50
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	46.70	46.20	103.00	101.00	95.60
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	-----	4.03	4.68	4.32	3.68
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.43	3.68	4.37	4.16	3.40
Peanuts, No.1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	17.12	17.38	17.00	17.00	17.00
Peanuts, United States average*	100 lb.	10.40	10.80	10.80	11.00	10.80
Soybeans, No. 2, yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.33	3.00	3.25	---	3.17
Soybeans, No. 2, yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.20	3.00	3.25	3.24	3.04
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.10	2.80	3.12	3.13	2.98
				Oilseed Meals 1/		
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	59.00	70.10	61.90	63.95	67.90
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	59.15	66.00	83.10	83.10	77.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	68.10	75.50	92.20	93.00	86.65
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	54.75	68.75	65.50	60.60	58.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	67.55	83.25	79.90	75.20	71.40
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	56.00	76.50	66.75	71.60	69.75
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago 3/	Short ton	75.40	85.15	75.45	76.55	76.30

Compiled from Oil,Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.
2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.
3/ 44 percent beginning July 1950.

* These prices apply to peanuts for edible uses.

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